THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1796. [N° 1803.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

The House, Shop, and Lot of

Land, about 55 Feet Front and 50 Feet back, late belonging to the Estate of Mr. Elisha Gibbs, situate and adjoining Northward to the House and Lot now occupied by William Ellery, Esq.—The Conditions of Payment will be made known at the Place and Time of Sale.

Newport, October 22, 1796.

TO DYERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

BEST Camwood, and Madder ground with other Dye-Stuffs, for Sale, on reasonable Terms, by

James Taylor & Co.

At their old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames Street, who have just received a fresh Supply of best SALT PETRE.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his Customers and others,

HE has received an Assortment of HARD WARES, and other GOODS, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A NEW Vessel on the Stocks, 56 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, 9 Feet 3 Inches in the Hold, will be ready to launch by the Middle or November next.—Apply to JOSEPH BRIGHTMAN, jun. in Freetown.

Oct. 31, 1796.

LOST,

A few Days since, in one of the Streets of Newport,

A Glazier's Diamond, with a Silver Ferrule on the End of it, marked with W. W. in a Cypher.—Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded.

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John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

New Merchant-Taylor's Store.

HENRY MUMFORD,

MERCHANT-TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has just received a handsome Assortment of Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Vest Patterns, &c &c. which he is now selling, and is ready to make up at his Store directly at the Foot of the New Lane, and two Doors North from the Golden Eagle, as low as any Person in the State.

Newport, November 1, 1796.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

TURKS-ISLAND SALT, from 1 Bushel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogshead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogsheads West India Rum; 20 Hogsheads New-England Ditto; 10 Hogsheads Molasses; 10 Hogsheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Casks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9-7 and 8-6 Window-Glass per Box; Writing and Wrapping-Paper; Brass Kettles; Open, Close, and Kitchen Stoves; large and small Patent and Two Pot Cabouses; and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as usual. Sharp for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Newport.

Oct. 17, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETINGS,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

Fall Goods,

A General Assortment just opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the usual low Prices, by

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Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Cash.

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George Champlin,

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MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

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VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—CASSIA by the lb.

Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth.
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BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

All Persons having any Demands

against the Estate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, Executor.

Newport, Oct. [illegible]

LONDON, Sept. 1.

[*We often hear that French bravery is inspired by a love of Liberty What inspires the Algerines with bravery? Read the following:*—]

OBSTINATE CONFLICTS.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, June 28, 1796.

"THE beginning of this month, a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corsica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the Pope's guarda costas. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long time within pistol-shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time between an incessant and well-directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havoc amongst the men, yet the ruffians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss.

The Captain and all the officers were killed in the heat of the action—the former had both his legs taken off by a chain-shot, as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they would not strike while a man or boy was alive. The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict, and shewed great bravery and skill—they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action took fire, and in spite of every exertion, soon blew up, when most of the crew perished.

Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the Pope's cruizer, which was sunk by the enemy's shot after a gallant resistance.—In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main masts carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could reach Algiers.—The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted 34 guns, besides patteraroes: the frigates had 20 guns each, and the Pope's cruizer 10 and 8 swivels."

The following article, dated Faro, August 12, was received by the last Lisbon Mail.—"An Algerine Corsair full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmness and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters, provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and so revengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape and partridge shot from the decks, and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief among the people.—Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shot between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces; the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went fifteen inches into the mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from the great guns marling spikes, ring bolts, rusty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut in square pieces.

"What is astonishing, the Captain was seen nailing the colours to the mast as the ship was sinking, when done he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head; he was a very bold daring fellow, would often attack ships of double his own force, sometimes made prizes of them, and always fought under the bloody flag."

September 8.

All ornament to the heads and sterns of King's ships is to be discontinued, in future; instead of a figure for the head, a scroll is to be adapted, and the sterns to be as plain as possible.

September 12.

It is a curious fact, that a Mercantile House in Manchester has received from a customer at Milan, a receipt given by Buonaparte for upwards of 3000 l. being the amount of the debt due to the merchant. It appears that the latter was obliged to make oath of the whole sum owing to England, and to pay it in goods and specie to the French General, who gave him a receipt in full, which the Milan merchant has inclosed, and requested it may be placed to the credit of his account. We are apprehensive that the mercantile supporters of the war will by no means conceive this mode of settling accounts, *to afford either indemnity for the past, or security for the future.*

PLYMOUTH, September 22.

The late dreadful havock made by the climate, at St. Domingo, amongst the British Officers, has been thus officially detailed, viz

5 Brigadier Generals,
22 Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and
70 Captains and Subalterns.

Orders are gone out for the whole Island to be instantly evacuated.

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PLYMOUTH, September 11.

The late dreadful havock made by the climate, at St. Domingo, amongst the British Officers, has been thus officially detailed, viz.

5 Brigadier-Generals,
24 Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and
77 Captains and Subalterns.

Orders are gone out for the whole Island to be instantly evacuated.

ROME, August 20.

An extraordinary Courier, sent by General Buonaparte, has brought an order to the French agent, to notify to the Cardinal, Secretary of State, as well as to Gen. Acton, that should the King of Naples march his troops through the Papal territories, that motion would be considered as a rupture of the armistice, and that a division of the army of Italy will defend the Pontifical domains, adding that 18,000 men were already marching towards Bologna. A decisive answer to that notification is expected on Monday next.—However, 3000 Neapolitans have already entered Pontecotoo. We learn that a division of the militia of the same nation, are drawing near to Fronto and Giula-Nuova, frontier towns of the ecclesiastical state.

The English envoy to the Court of Florence, passed through this city two days ago, he is going to Naples to dissuade the king to push hostilities.

BREMEN, Sept. 23.

It is not known where Jourdan is—Lefevre has taken command of that flying army. The peasants of Franconia, in number about 60,000, under the command of a Game keeper of the environs of Neustadt, have carried off the military chest of the French, in which they found half a million in hard cash.

PARIS, September 25.

The Princess Royal, a Portuguese vessel, has been captured near the mouth of the river Amazon, by a gun boat of the Republic, named la Colore, ci-devant Crocodile, commanded by Capt. Calcock, with three pieces of cannon and 24 men, being one of a French squadron stationed in those passages under the command of Citizen Jumet. The Princess Royal had on board 500 000 wt. of coffee, cocoa and cotton, and *six casks of piastres.*

They write from Nice, that a waggon loaded with the church plate of St. Charles, and going from Milan under escort of forty French artillerists, was attacked at Col de Tende by three hundred banditti, who after killing the commander, and several cannoniers, robbed the waggon. The news was brought to Nice by several who escaped.

Sept. 29

Several corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are already fallen back to Neuwied. And the baggage of the army is passing the Rhine in the utmost disorder.—The confusion is such as never was known. The baggage of Jourdan is arrived at Coblentz. All the roads are covered with waggons, filled with wounded, which they send to the left Bank of the Rhine. The Gen. of division Bernadotte, is of the number.

P S. We are assured at this instant, that the head-quarters of Jourdan's army have been transferred to the left bank of the Rhine.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

MADAME DE LA FAYETTE.

Madame de la Fayette, who notwithstanding the respect which is always due to misfortune, may claim that which an assemblage of every domestic virtue commands, has just experienced from the Emperor a new act of cruelty which cannot fail of inspiring the most callous hearts with indignation. Her daughters' health and her own having materially suffered from the pestilential air of the dungeons of Olmutz, where, according to Mr. Fox's expression, "*those living victims are interred*," she solicited for three months incessantly the indulgence of being allowed to write to the Emperor, to obtain his Majesty's permission to go with her daughters to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice. After a considerable time the brutal Commandant ordered the prison-doors to be opened, and having locked up the young ladies in a separate dungeon, he signified to their mother, who remained alone with him, that his Imperial Majesty had been pleased to determine, that on no consideration whatever should she go to Vienna; but that she might quit the prison, *on condition of never returning to it* — He required a written answer for the Emperor's perusal, which was given as follows: —

Letter of Madame DE LA FAYETTE.

"The Commandant of Olmutz informed me yesterday, that, in answer to my request of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna for the purpose of consulting the faculty, his Imperial Majesty signified that on no consideration whatever I am to be permitted to visit that capital; and that he will consent to my quitting this prison, only on condition of never entering it more. I have the honor to reiterate the answer, which I made to the Commandant. To soften the affliction which the state of my health requires, is a duty which I owed my family and my friends; but they are sensible, that it is not possible for me to purchase it, at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget, that while we were on the point of perishing—me, by the tyranny of Robespierre—M de la Fayette by the moral and physical sufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myself were yet in existence; and nothing shall tempt me to expose myself a second time to the horrors of such a separation. Whatever then may be the state of my health, or the inconveniences which may result to myself and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourselves with gratitude of the goodness of his Imperial Majesty, who permits us to share this captivity in all its details."

We know not what effect this letter may have had on the obdurate courtier, who has sacrificed all genuine feeling on the shrine of etiquette, and who buries even his emotions, as he does his coat, from the fatigue of the day, but to the sensibility of unsophisticated nature, it will give a strong and a lasting shock. How impotent seems the power of despotism, when opposed to the constancy of female virtue! This exalted woman displays an heroism worthy of the best times of Rome, and of its purest matrons; and however statesmen and cabinets may stifle the impression that the dignity of her suffering must inwardly awaken in their hearts, we have no doubt but that the gallantry of the French people will be aroused in her vindication, and that the imperious voice of the Directory will give freedom to the objects of her tenderness and her courage.

Sept. 22.

Thirty transports, having on board 4000 black troops (French prisoners) who have been taken prisoners in the West Indies, are daily expected to arrive here.

The Princess Elizabeth packet boat has arrived at Falmouth from Cerrunna, in five days, but without mail. The evening before she sailed from Corrunna, an English India ship, loaded with rice and sugar, supposed to be the Amelia, from Bengal, was carried in there prize to a French squadron that is cruising off the Western Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

AUTHENTIC.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honor of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a resolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels.—The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see, in its true light, this measure as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great Britain during the war she has carried on against the Republic has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge (courges still more terrible. She has tried the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties—knowing it was a principle of the Republic to respect the flags of all nations, the British government from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality.—One of the predecessors of the undersigned in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States—but he was not successful. Nevertheless the National Convention, who by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the seizures of the enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted on the 23d of the same month the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favorable to Americans; the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharge their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th March 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatory measures of the English, they gave orders by the law of the 13th Nivose 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open and liberal conduct, would determine the United States to use every effort, to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope: And tho' the Treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendemiaire 4th year [29th September, 1795 O. S.] to the Secretary of State.—The remonstrances which it contained were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a despatch of the 9th Germinal 4th year [29th March, 1796 O. S.]; and American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans:—They have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of supplying their crews at the expence of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his respatches to the Secretary of State of the 9th Germinal [29th March, 1796. O. S.] 19th Germinal (8th April, 1796) and 2d Floreal, (20th April, 1796) which have remained without an answer.

The French government, then, finds itself, with respect to America at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of the year '93; and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neutral powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they had pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British government; it is their conduct, which the French government has been obliged to follow.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State, that the neutral governments or the allies of the Republic have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, since, if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect them. But if, through weakness, partiality or other motives they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, could they then complain, when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to belligerent powers the same advantages, and that neutrality no longer exists when in the course of the war, the neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not stipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain if the other belligerent powers will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or if it seizes on them; otherwise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it, from the line of neutrality and would become its enemy.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, thinks it useless further to develope these principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force, and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the Secretary of State the assurance of his esteem, and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the present juncture, influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (27th October, 1796, O. S.)

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

Extract from the Register of Resolves of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor 4th year of the French Republic one and indivisible

The Executive Directory, considering, that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through interested views, or through whatever motives) would *ipso facto* warrant the infringement of the articles in which they were stipulated,

Decrees as follows:

All neutral or allied powers shall, without delay, be notified, that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.

The Minister of Foreign Relations is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true copy,

(Signed) CARNOT, *President.*

November 2.

Every friend to his country will rejoice at each new instance of the increasing commerce, and consequently improving state of America. In the course of the two last weeks no less than 140 vessels have been entered at the Custom House in this city, 49 of which are from Europe, and 37 of the number are laden with dry goods.—This exceeds all former precedent. Other ports in the Union participate in this progressive improvement. At Baltimore, 52 vessels were entered at the Custom House on Monday the 27th inst. Such are the blessings of peace and neutrality.

When the Commerce, Capt. Delano, of Wiscasset, caught fire at Liverpool, there were fourteen persons on board—the joint families of two Brothers of the name of Hacker. One of them had been some time resident in this country and returned in the Spring to fetch a wife and 8 children, having fixed upon a situation on Munjey Creek for a farm. Their whole property which they had laid out in the manufactures of Manchester and other places, was on board, and brought with hope they embarked. A few hours alas! destroyed their flattering dream, and reduced them to the greatest distress, they escaped with life, but that was all. Their property was totally consumed, and they were compelled to stay at Liverpool, until a subscription, set on foot by some benevolent individuals, provided for their immediate wants.—There were thirty passengers in all, none of whom were so fortunate as to save even their trunks, and two were much injured by the explosion of gunpowder. There were several horses on board, and this dreadful accident was occasioned by the taking fire in the night of a quantity of hay, laid in for their provision.

It is understood from France, that the French government are meditating the abolition of the punishment of DEATH. In the beginning of their Revolution, they suppressed the use of torture, the wheel, and the rack.—The violent agitations of party within, the fomentations of those parties by foreign powers, and *a disposition to excessive violence always produced by fearful crisis, in nations and individuals* undoubtedly occasioned the most monstrous excesses under the former imperfect constitutions. But since the moment of extreme danger was passed, and since the establishment of the present Government, the guillotine appears to be very differently used. The amiable views of *Howard*, and the successful plans of *Pennsylvania*, have been unceasingly discussed in France: and an edifying solitude, temperance, and industry, are likely to be adopted, in lieu of sanguinary punishments. In such a condition, that *weakness* which may have yielded to temptation, may be fortified by the exercises of the spirit of our divine author in the bosom of the unhappy criminal; and the daring offender against the laws of God, may at least be restrained, from his wonted inroads on the property, and peace, and lives of his fellow creatures. The concurrence of the United States and of France, in the abolition of *excessive punishment*, and of the *African trade*, will decide upon the ultimate success of these two measures.

Melancholy Accident.

Died on Tuesday the 13th inst. Mr. Archibald Campbell, Store-keeper, of Maurice River, New Jersey. On the Friday evening following, his widow and orphan children were alarmed by a fire breaking out in the upper part of the house; they hurried out, but soon found that Mrs. Campbell's oldest son, about 10 years old, and a black child, were left in the chamber; upon which a black woman ran up to relieve them, but unfortunately perished with the children, in the devouring flames

ROME, August 22.

An extraordinary Courier, sent by General Buonaparte, has brought an order to the French agent, to notify to the Cardinal, Secretary of State, as well as to Gen. Acton, that should the King of Naples march his troops through the Papal territories, that motion would be considered as a rupture of the armistice, and that a division of the army of Italy will defend the Pontifical domains, adding that 18,000 men were already marching towards Bologna. A decisive answer to that notification is expected on Monday next.—However, 3000 Neapolitans have already entered Pontecotoo. We learn that a column of the militia of the same nation, are drawing near to Fronto and Giula-Nuova, frontier towns of the ecclesiastical state.

The English envoy to the Court of Florence, passed through this city two days ago, he is going to Naples to stimulate the king to fresh hostilities.

BREMEN, Sept. 23.

It is not known where Jourdan is—Lefevre has taken command of that flying army. The peasants of Franconia, in number about 60,000, under the command of a Game keeper of the environs of Neustadt, have carried off the military chest of the French, in which they found half a million in hard cash.

PARIS, September 25.

The Princess Royal, a Portuguese vessel, has been captured near the mouth of the river Amazon, by a gun boat of the Republic, named la Colore, ci-devant Crocodile, commanded by Capt. Calcock, with three pieces of cannon and 24 men, being one of a French squadron stationed in those passages under the command of Citizen Janet. The Princess Royal had on board 500,000 wt. of coffee, cocoa and cotton, and *six cases of piastres*.

They write from Nice, that a waggon loaded with the church plate of St. Charles, and going from Milan under escort of sixty French artillerists, was attacked at Col de-Tende by three hundred banditti, who after killing the commander, and several cannoniers, robbed the waggon. The news was brought to Nice by several who escaped.

Sept. 29

Several corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse are already fallen back to Neuwied. All the baggage of the army is passing the Rhine in the utmost disorder.—The confusion is such as never was known. The baggage of Jourdan is arrived at Coblentz. All the roads are covered with waggons, filled with wounded, which they send to the left Bank of the Rhine. The Gen. of division Bernadotte, is of the number.

P. S. We are assured at this instant, that the head-quarters of Jourdan's army have been transferred to the left bank of the Rhine.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

MADAME DE LA FAYETTE.

Madame de la Fayette, who dethies the respect which is always due to misfortune, may claim that which an assemblage of every domestic virtue commands, has just experienced from the Emperor a new act of cruelty which cannot fail of inspiring the most callous hearts with indignation. Her daughters' health and her own having materially suffered from the pestilential air of the dungeons of Olmutz, where, according to Mr. Fox's expression, "*these living victims are interred*," she solicited for three months incessantly the indulgence of being allowed to write to the Emperor, to obtain his Majesty's permission to go with her daughters to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice. After a considerable time the brutal Commandant ordered the prison-doors to be opened, and having locked up the young ladies in a separate dungeon, he signified to their mother, who remained alone with him, that his Imperial Majesty had been pleased to determine, that on no consideration whatever should she go to Vienna; but that she might quit the prison, *on condition of never returning to it*.—He required a written answer for the Emperor's perusal, which was given as follows:—

Letter of Madame DE LA FAYETTE.

"The Commandant of Olmutz informed me yesterday, that, in answer to my request of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna for the purpose of consulting the faculty, his Imperial Majesty signified that on no consideration whatever I am to be permitted to visit that capital; and that he will consent to my quitting this prison, only on condition of never entering it more. I have the honor to reiterate the answer, which I made to the Commandant. To solicit the assistance which the state of my health requires, is a duty which I owed my family and my friends; but they are sensible, that it is not possible for me to purchase it, at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget, that while we were on the point of perishing—me, by the tyranny of Robespierre—M de la Fayette by the moral and physical sufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myself were yet in existence; and nothing shall tempt me to expose myself a second time to the horrors of such a separation. Whatever then may be the state of my health, or the inconveniences which may result to myself and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourselves with gratitude of the goodness of his Imperial Majesty, who permits us to share this captivity in all its details."

We know not what effect this letter may have had on the obdurate courtier, who has sacrificed all genuine feeling on the shrine of etiquette, and who shapes even his emotions, as he does his coat, from the fashion of the day, but to the sensibility of unsophisticated nature, it will give a strong and a lasting shock. How impotent seems the power of despotism, when opposed to the constancy of female virtue! This exalted woman displays an heroism worthy of the best times of Rome, and of its purest matrons; and however statesmen and cabinets may stifle the impression that the dignity of her suffering must inwardly awaken in their hearts, we have no doubt but that the gallantry of the French people will be aroused in her vindication, and that the imperious voice of the Directory will give freedom to the objects of her tenderness and her courage.

Sept. 22.

Thirty transports, having on board 4000 black troops (French prisoners) who have been taken prisoners in the West Indies, are daily expected to arrive here.

The Princess Elizabeth packet boat has arrived at Falmouth from Corrunna, in five days, but without mail. The evening before she sailed from Corrunna, an English India ship, loaded with rice and sugar, supposed to be the Amelia, from Bengal, was carried in there prize to a French squadron that is cruising off the Western Islands.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

AUTHENTIC.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government, has the honor of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a resolution taken by the Executive Directory of the French Republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels.—The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see, in its true light, this measure as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great Britain during the war she has carried on against the Republic has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties—knowing it was a principle of the Republic to respect the flags of all nations, the British government from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect, that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality.—One of the predecessors of the undersigned in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States—but he was not successful. Nevertheless the National Convention, who by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the seizures of the enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted on the 23d of the same month the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favourable to Americans; the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharge their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th March 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatory measures of the English, they gave orders by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open and liberal conduct, would determine the United States to use every effort, to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope: And tho' the Treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendemiaire 4th year [29th September, 1795 O. S.] to the Secretary of State.—The remonstrances which it contained were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a despatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year [29th March, 1796 O. S.]; and American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans:—They have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthing their crews at the expence of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his despatches to the Secretary of State of the 9th Germinal [29th March, 1796, O. S.] 19th Germinal (8th April, 1796) and 2d Floreal, (20th April, 1796) which have remained without an answer.

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(Signed) P. A. ADET.

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The Executive Directory, considering, that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flags of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages, the result of which is to be common to the contracting powers; those same advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either through the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or through fear, through interested views, or through whatever motives) would *ipso facto* warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were stipulated,

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November 8.

Every friend to his country will rejoice at each new instance of the increasing commerce, and consequently improving state of America. In the course of the two last weeks no less than 140 vessels have been entered at the Custom House in this city, 49 of which are from Europe, and 37 of the number are laden with dry goods.—This exceeds all former precedent. Other ports in the Union participate in this progressive improvement. At Baltimore, 52 vessels were entered at the Custom House on Monday the 17th inst. Such are the blessings of peace and neutrality.

When the Commerce, Capt. Delano, of Wiscasset, caught fire at Liverpool, there were fourteen persons on board,—the joint families of two Brothers of the name of Hackel. One of them had been some time resident in this country and returned in the Spring to fetch a wife and 8 children, having fixed upon a situation on Munsey Creek for a farm. Their whole property which they had laid out in the manufactures of Manchester and other places, was on board, and fraught with hope they embarked. A few hours alas! destroyed their flattering dream, and reduced them to the greatest distress, they escaped with life, but that was all. Their property was totally consumed, and they were compelled to stay at Liverpool, until a subscription, set on foot by some benevolent individuals, provided for their immediate wants.—There were thirty passengers in all, none of whom were so fortunate as to save even their trunks, and two were much injured by the explosion of gunpowder. There were several horses on board, and this dreadful accident was occasioned by the taking fire in the night of a quantity of hay, laid in for their provision.

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Died on Tuesday the 13th ult. Mr. Archibald Campbell, store-keeper, of Maurice River, New Jersey. On the Friday evening following, his widow and orphan children were alarmed by a fire breaking out in the upper part of the house; they hurried out, but soon found that Mrs. Campbell's oldest son, about 10 years old, and a black child, were left in the chamber; upon which a black woman ran up to rescue them, but unfortunately perished with the children, in the devouring flame

The neighbours assembled, but found it impossible to stop the fire, or to save the poor black woman, who was discovered during the fire, with one of the children in her arms laying across the floor beams. All the furniture, and about 600 dollars in cash, were totally lost.

NEW YORK, November 2.

Thomas Macdonald, Esq; Counsellor at Law, has been appointed one of the Commissioners to come to America, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, for adjusting old debts, pursuant to the late Treaty with the United States—he may be expected soon in America.

Captain De Costa, of the brig Clarissa 32 days from Cape Francois, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that an embargo was laid on there, in consequence of the sailing of the Harmony frigate, commanded by Captain Barney, bound to Nantz, in company with a ship of 22 guns, a brig of 18, and another frigate, which was to see him to a certain latitude, and then return; on board this small squadron, Gen. Laveaux, Santhonax, and another person, whose name he could not learn, together with several deputies took their passage—the inhabitants at the Cape were every day more and more alarmed at the desperate behaviour of the Negroes and people of colour.

Captain Da Costa got out, through the interference of a French gentleman, who came passenger to this country—18 sail of American vessels lay at Cape Francois, amongst them Captain Baker, of this port.

BOSTON, November 2.

Fifteen American Captains have abandoned their vessels at Leoganne, owing to the little prospect of ever recovering them; and are returning to their homes.

It is worthy of notice, that *every* person, appointed on the side of the British to examine and determine the true river Saint Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the secretary and surveyors.

NEWPORT, November 8.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State, which sat at Providence last Week, made Choice of the Honorable ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq; for Speaker, and WILLIAM MARCHANT, Esq; as Clerk, of the Lower House; and on Saturday they finished their Sessions, and adjourned to meet again at East Greenwich on the last Monday of February next.—The Multiplicity of public Business before the Legislature prevented any Attention to private Petitions—except merely to pass an Act staying Proceedings thereon.—The Committee for revising the Laws of this State made Report this Session, and the House of Representatives made considerable Progress in hearing approving, and adopting the Code, as reported.—Among other public Business, the Assembly have elected Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States—the Electors are, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq; His Honor SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq; WILLIAM GREENE Esq; former Governor of this State, and GEORGE CHAMPLIN Esq.—The Legislature have also re-elected the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER Esq; whose Term of Service expires on the Fourth Day of March next, a Senator of this State in the Senate of the United States.—They have appointed the Fifteenth Day of December next as a Day of Public THANKSGIVING in this State.—The other Acts, of less Importance, we shall publish hereafter.

In Consequence of the President of the United States having appointed BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; District Judge, for this District, and his Acceptance of the Appointment, his Seat in the Remainder of the Fourth, and in the Fifth Congress, has become vacant—His Excellency the Governor has therefore issued his Writs of Election for filling these Vacancies. The Election is to be held on the 15th Instant.

The Hon. Elisha R. Potter,

present Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a Candidate in Nomination for these Places. He is well known to be a Gentleman of great Independence of Spirit, and eminent Qualifications for the Office in Question. He is not unworthy to be the Successor of the Representative, whose Retirement from Congress we so much regret. We presume, from the fair Character and popular Talents of the Candidate, and the general Confidence which these Advantages have acquired him, he will unite in his Election a great Portion of the Suffrages of the Freemen of this State.

At the Convention of the Clergy and Laity, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Connecticut, lately held at New-Haven, the Rev. JOHN BOWDEN was appointed to the Episcopal Chair, vacant by the Death of Doctor Seabury.

Interesting Agricultural Article.

One of the most simple and useful Discoveries in Agriculture, comprehending Patturage, is to mix green, or new cut Clover, with Layers of Straw, in Ricks and Stacks. Thus the Sap and Strength of the Clover is absorbed by the Straw, which, thus impregnated, both Horses and Cattle eat greedily; and thus the Clover is dried, and prevented from heating. This Practice is particularly calculated for second Crops of Clover, or Clover and Rye Grass.

DIED]—At St. John's Nova Scotia, the Hon. JONATHAN SEWELL, Esq; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Appeals for that Province, in the 67th Year of his Age.

—In England, the EARL OF MANSFIELD, aged 68.

—At Providence, last Friday Evening, suddenly, in the 34th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN FRANCIS, of that Town, Merchant.

—At Bristol, Mrs RUTH BOURN, Relict of the late Shearjashub Bourn, Esq; in the 75th Year of her Age—a Lady of very exemplary Piety, and who through Life was highly and deservedly respected.

—In this Town, on Friday last, Mr. BENONI PECKHAM in the 68th Year of his Age.

—Yesterday, suddenly, Mrs. MERCY WEAVER, Wife of Mr. James Weaver.

To the FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE ISLAND.

AS the vacancies, in the *Fourth* and *Fifth* Congress of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of your highly esteemed Representative, the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Esq; are to be filled on the 15th of this month;

ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq;

is recommended, as a candidate, qualified in every respect to fill these vacancies. He is conversant in public business—having represented for three years the town of South Kingstown, in the General Assembly, and been elected, three or four times successively, Speaker of one Branch of that Honourable Body.—He has uniformly conducted, in his public capacity, with ability. He sustains an unblemished private reputation. His political integrity cannot be doubted, as he has on all public occasions, since he has been in office, manifested a strong attachment to the Rights of Man, and proved himself to be, a firm friend to order and the Constitution of the United States, and a strenuous supporter of the liberties and interests of his country. It may therefore be presumed, that he will, if elected, be an able and faithful Representative of this State in Congress, and it is confidently hoped, that he will be honoured with your suffrages. That the interest of the Public will be promoted by his being elected, is the real opinion of

A Number of FREEMEN,
of the Town of NEWPORT.

Newport, Nov 8, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Nov 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Concord, Cahoone,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Success, Gardner,	Charleston
—— Two Brothers, Anthony,	Ditto
Sloop Martha, Northam,	Ditto
Schooner Harriett, Clarke,	Ditto
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Delight, Champlin,	St. Bartholomews
Brig John, Cozzens,	Surinam

TO BE SOLD, BY
Thomas Dennis,
At his Store, a few Doors South of the Point Ferry,

SEVERAL Hogsheads of MOLASSES of the first Quality—for *Retailing*.
Also—a few Barrels of excellent COFFEE.
Newport, Nov. 7 1796

Just Receiv'd, and for Sale, by
Benjamin Hadwen,
At his Shop in Thames-Street, the Corner of the Old Church Lane,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS
Suitable for the Season,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.
Newport, 9th of 11th Month, 1796.

Just imported, and now opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

Charles Lassalle,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Misses MUMFORD's, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, & now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council, held at Middletown, on the 19th Day of May inst. It was represented to said Council, that John Slocum, late of Middletown, Yeoman, was deceased; and that HANNAH SLOCUM, his Widow, was incapacitated to transact Business, or to take Care of any Interest that might be left her; and the said Council did then appoint the Subscriber her Guardian.—Therefore all Persons are hereby forbid trusting, or transacting any Business with the said Hannah.

HENRY TEW.

November 5 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Ten or Twenty Acres of LAND as may best suit the Purchaser, with a Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon standing, within about Three Quarters of a Mile of Little Rest Hill.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN T. NICHOLS.
South Kingstown, 24th of 10th Month, 1796.

A Large and complete Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just Open'd, and now selling, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
Green & Tillinghast,
On the very lowest Terms.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

A NEW SHOP
Of very cheap GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Just Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by
Sally M. Smith,
Two Doors Northward of the Ferry's Wharf.
Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

JUDAH and LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's *Rope Walk,*

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchased in the State, and of an excellent Quality.

N. B.—A generous Price constantly given for ASHES.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
Seven Shares in the Rhode-Island
BANK——Inquire of the Cashier.
Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,

A Few Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, of an excellent Quality, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of St. Croix RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of MOLASSES, of a superior Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or smaller Quantity,
Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
HYSON TEA, by the Half Chest, or Pound.
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
PIMENTO, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds.
Liverpool CROCKERY, by the Crate, or smaller Quantity.
Good old Sable BAR-IRON,
Raven's DUCK,
An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harness complete—will be sold for Cash, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

HE HAS FOR SALE,
Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.
Newport, November 7, 1796.

LOST——Last Week,
A Gold Bosom-Pin.---Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, who will describe the Motto—shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Kindness.
Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN DEURICK, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

BENJAMIN BAKER, } *Commissioners.*
JOB TOWNSEND, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to JOSEPH PIKE, *Administrator.*
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)
The beautiful fast-sailing schooner
CZARINA,
Of Swansey,
ELISHA BROWN, *Master,*
Will sail by the 5th of November next; is about One Hundred Tons Burthen, well found, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND at the Coffee House, or the Master on board who will attend at Newport for that Purpose Five Days previous to the Time of sailing aforesaid.
Newport, October 24, 1796.

The neighbours aſſembled, but found it impoſſible to ſtop the fire, or to ſave the poor black woman, who was diſcovered during the fire, with one of the children in her arms laying acroſs the floor beams. All the furniture, and about 600 dollars in caſh, were totally loſt.

NEW YORK, November 2.

Thomas Macdonald, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, has been appointed one of the Commiſſioners to come to America, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, for adjuſting old debts, purſuant to the late Treaty with the United States—he may be expected ſoon in America.

Captain Da Coſta, of the brig Clarifſa 32 days from Cape Francois, arrived at Philadelphia, informs, that an embargo was laid on there, in conſequence of the ſailing of the Harmony frigate, commanded by Captain Barney, bound to Nantz, in company with a ſhip of 22 guns, a brig of 18, and another frigate, which was to ſee him to a certain latitude, and then return; on board this ſmall ſquadron, Gen. Laveaux, Santhonax, and another perſon, whoſe name he could not learn, together with ſeveral deputies took their paſſage—the inhabitants at the Cape were every day more and more alarmed at the deſperate behaviour of the Negroes and people of colour.

Captain Da Coſta got out, through the interference of a French gentleman, who came paſſenger to this country—18 ſail of American veſſels lay at Cape Francois, amongſt them Captain Baker, of this port.

BOSTON, November 2.

Fifteen American Captains have abandoned their veſſels at Leoganne, owing to the little proſpect of ever recovering them; and are returning to their homes.

It is worthy of notice, that *every* perſon, appointed on the ſide of the Britiſh to examine and determine the true river Saint Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the ſecretary and ſurveyors.

NEWPORT, November 8.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, which ſat at Providence laſt Week, made Choice of the Honorable ELISHA R. POTTER, Eſq; for Speaker, and WILLIAM MARCHANT, Eſq; as Clerk, of the Lower Houſe; and on Saturday they finiſhed their Seſſions, and adjourned to meet again at Eaſt Greenwich on the laſt Monday of February next.—The Multiplicity of public Buſineſs before the Legiſlature prevented any Attention to private Petitions—except merely to paſs an Act ſtaying Proceedings thereon.—The Committee for reviſing the Laws of this State made Report this Seſſion, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives made conſiderable Progreſs in hearing approving, and adopting the Code, as reported.—Among other public Buſineſs, the Aſſembly have elected Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States—the Electors are, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq; His Honor SAMUEL J. POTTER, Eſq; WILLIAM GREENE, Eſq; former Governor of this State, and GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq;—The Legiſlature have alſo re-elected the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Eſq; whoſe Term of Service expires on the Fourth Day of March next, a Senator of this State in the Senate of the United States.—They have appointed the Fifteenth Day of December next as a Day of Public THANKSGIVING in this State.—The other Acts, of leſs Importance, we ſhall publiſh hereafter.

In Conſequence of the Preſident of the United States having appointed BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; District Judge, for this Diſtrict, and his Acceptance of the Appointment, his Seat in the Remainder of the Fourth, and in the Fifth Congreſs, has become vacant—His Excellency the Governor has therefore iſſued his Writs of Election for filling theſe Vacancies. The Election is to be held on the 15th Inſtant.

The Hon. Eliſha R. Potter,

preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, is a Candidate in Nomination for theſe Places. He is well known to be a Gentleman of great Independence of Spirit, and eminent Qualifications for the Office in Queſtion. He is not unworthy to be the Succeſſor of the Repreſentative, whoſe Retirement from Congreſs we ſo much regret. We preſume, from the fair Character and popular Talents of the Candidate, and the general Confidence which theſe Advantages have acquired him, he will unite in his Election a great Portion of the Suffrages of the Freemen of this State.

At the Convention of the Clergy and Laity, of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church of Connecticut, lately held at New-Haven, the Rev. JOHN BOWDEN was appointed to the Epiſcopal Chair, vacant by the Death of Doctor Seabury.

Intereſting Agricultural Article.

One of the moſt ſimple and uſeful Diſcoveries in Agriculture, comprehending Paſturage, is to mix green, or new cut Clover, with Layers of Straw, in Ricks and Stacks. Thus the Sap and Strength of the Clover is abſorbed by the Straw, which, thus impregnated, both Horſes and Cattle eat greedily; and thus the Clover is dried, and prevented from heating. This Practice is particularly calculated for ſecond Crops of Clover, or Clover and Rye Graſs.

DIED]—At St. John's Nova-Scotia, the Hon. JONATHAN SEWELL, Eſq; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Appeals for that Province, in the 67th Year of his Age.

—In England, the EARL OF MANSFIELD, aged 68.

—At Providence, laſt Friday Evening, ſuddenly, in the 34th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN FRANCIS, of that Town, Merchant.

—At Briſtol, Mrs. RUTH BOURN, Relict of the late Shearjaſhub Bourn, Eſq; in the 76th Year of her Age—a Lady of very exemplary Piety, and who through Life was highly and deſervedly reſpected.

—In this Town, on Friday laſt, Mr. BENONI PECKHAM in the 68th Year of his Age.

—Yeſterday, ſuddenly, Mrs. MERCY WEAVER, Wife of Mr. James Weaver.

To the FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE ISLAND.

AS the vacancies, in the *Fourth* and *Fifth* Congreſs of the United States, occaſioned by the reſignation of your highly eſteemed Repreſentative, the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; are to be filled on the 15th of this month;

ELISHA R. POTTER, Eq;

is recommended, as a candidate, qualified in every reſpect to fill theſe vacancies. He is converſant in public buſineſs—having repreſented for three years the town of South Kingſtown, in the General Aſſembly, and been elected, three or four times ſucceſſively, Speaker of one Branch of that Honourable Body.—He has uniformly conducted, in his public capacity, with ability. He ſuſtains an unblemiſhed private reputation. His political integrity cannot be doubted, as he has on all public occaſions, ſince he has been in office, manifeſted a ſtrong attachment to the Rights of Man, and proved himſelf to be, a firm friend to order and the Conſtitution of the United States, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the liberties and intereſts of his country. It may therefore be preſumed, that he will, if elected, be an able and faithful Repreſentative of this State in Congreſs, and it is confidently hoped, that he will be honoured with your ſuffrages. That the intereſt of the Public will be promoted by his being elected, is the real opinion of

A Number of FREEMEN,
of the Town of NEWPORT,

Newport, Nov 8, 1796.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 7.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Concord, Cahoone, New York

CLEARED, *For*

Brig Succeſs, Gardner, Charleſton
— Two Brothers, Anthony, Ditto
Sloop Martha, Northam, Ditto
Schooner Harriett, Clarke, Ditto
Sloop Victory, Luce, New York
— Delight, Champlin, St. Bartholomews
Brig John, Coszeos, Surinam

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Dennis,

At his Store, a few Doors South of the Point Ferry,

SEVERAL Hogſheads of MOLASSES of the firſt Quality—for *Retailing*.

Alſo—a few Barrels of excellent COFFEE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Juſt Receiv'd, and for Sale, by

Benjamin Hadwen,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, the Corner of the Old Church Lane,

An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS

Suitable for the Seaſon,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 9th of 11th Month, 1796.

Juſt imported, and now opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

Charles Laſſalle,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſſes MUMFORD's, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, & now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

WHEREAS at a Town-Council, held at Middletown, on the 19th Day of May inſt. It was repreſented to ſaid Council, that John Slocum, late of Middletown, Yeoman, was deceaſed; and that HANNAH SLOCUM, his Widow, was incapacitated to tranſact Buſineſs, or to take Care of any Intereſt that might be left her; and the ſaid Council did then appoint the Subſcriber her Guardian.—Therefore all Perſons are hereby forbid truſting, or tranſacting any Buſineſs with the ſaid Hannah.

HENRY TEW.

November 5, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Ten or Twenty Acres of LAND as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer, with a Griſt Mill and Dwelling Houſe thereon ſtanding, within about Three Quarters of a Mile of Little Reſt Hill.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN T. NICHOLS.

South Kingſtown, 24th of 10th Month, 1796.

A Large and complete Aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,
Juſt Open'd, and now ſelling, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghaſt,

On the very loweſt Terms.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

A NEW SHOP

Of very cheap GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon,
Juſt Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by

Sally M. Smith,

Two Doors Northward of the Ferry's Wharf.

Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

JUDAH and LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's Rope Walk,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholeſale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in the State, and of an excellent Quality.

N. B.—A generous Price conſtantly given for ASHES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Iſland BANK.——Inquire of the Caſhier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A Few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits, of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of St. Croix RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or ſmaller Quantity,
Jamaica SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
HYSON TEA, by the Half Cheſt, or Pound.
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
PIMENTO, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds.
Liverpool CROCKERY, by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantity.
Good old Sable BAR-IRON,
Raven's DUCK,
An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harneſs complete—will be ſold for Caſh, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, November 7, 1796.

LOST——Laſt Week,

A Gold Boſom-Pin.---Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer, who will deſcribe the Motto—ſhall be handſomely Rewarded for their Kindneſs.

Newport, Nov 7, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN DERRICK, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, at any Time within the above Period.

BENJAMIN BAKER, } *Commiſ-*
JOB TOWNSEND, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to JOSEPH PIKE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)
The beautiful faſt-ſailing ſchooner
CZARINA,
Of Swanſey,
ELISHA BROWN, Maſter,

Will ſail by the 5th of November next; is about One Hundred Tons Burthen, well found, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND at the Coffee Houſe, or to the Maſter on board who will attend at Newport for that Purpoſe Five Days previous to the Time of ſailing aboveſaid.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

A BARD's EPITAPH.

BY THE LATE

ROBERT BURNS.

(Supposed to be written for himself)

Is there a whim-inspir'd Fool,
Owre fast for thought, owre hot for rule,
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to fawn,
Let him draw near;
And owe this grafly heap sing dool,
And drop a tear.

Is there a Bard of ruftic fong,
Who, notelefs, ſteals the crowd among,
That weekly this area throng?—
O, paſs not by;
But, with a frater ſterling ſprang,
Here heave a ſigh!

Is there a man, whoſe judgment clear,
Can others teach the courſe to ſteer,
Yet runs himſelf Life's mad career,
Wild as the wave?
Here pauſe; and, thro' the ſtarting tear,
Survey this Grave!—

The poor Inhabitant below,
Was quick to learn, and wiſe to know,
And keenly felt the ſocial glow,
And *ſoſter flame*:
But thoughtleſs follies laid him low—
And ſtain'd his name!

Reader, attend:—Whether thy ſoul,
Soars Fancy's flight, beyond the pole;
Or, darkling, grubs this earthly hole,
In ſow purſuit;
Know, prudent, cautious, *ſelf controul*,
Is Wiſdom's root.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Eſtate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country &c. &c. —Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handſome Farm Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Manſion-Houſe, conſumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchaſe, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, at New York.

☞ If this valuable Eſtate is not ſold entire, in a ſhort Time, it will be ſold in ſuch Parcels or Diviſions as to ſuit any Number of Purchaſers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Adminiſtrator.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch——and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Ways, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

Likewiſe GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have ſa- him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continu- ance ſame.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jamestown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclosed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchaſed as uſual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Auguſt 30, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality. ——Alſo ſuperfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 1, 1796

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.——For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands

againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jamestown, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM ANTHONY, Eſq; late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Period.

HENRY LAWTON,
JOHN CORY, } *Commiſſioners.*

Portſmouth, Oct 17, 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL DYRE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Eſq; are notified to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the Second Monday of November next, to appoint Aſſignees, in order to diſtribute his Eſtate among his Creditors; that the Act of the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, granting to him the ſaid Samuel the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, may be carried into Effect.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor's and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk; Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Iriſh Linens by the Bale, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, ſome new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of freſh Raiſins, juſt arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Baſs, ſhip Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends, that ſhe has juſt received from Boſton—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.

Alſo, POWDERED SUGAR.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter-Caſk,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.
3 Caſks of Carolina Indigo, of the firſt Quality.

He has alſo at the ſame Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Iſland Rum—the beſt London Porter—Molaſſes—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Caſtile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN;—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling-Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.——For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Tiverton, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of OLIVER COOK, late of ſaid Tiverton, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe—We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the firſt Monday of each Month, for Six Months next after this Date, at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commiſſioners.*

21ſt October, A. D. 1796.

A BARD's EPITAPH.

BY THE LATE

ROBERT BURNS.

(Supposed to be written for himself)

IS there a whim-inspir'd Fool,
Owre fast for thought, owre hot for rule,
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to snool,
Let him draw near;
And owe this grassy heap sing dool,
And drop a tear.

Is there a Bard of rustic song,
Who, noteless, steals the croud among,
That weekly this area throng?—
O, pass not by;
But, with a frater-feeling strong,
Here heave a sigh!

Is there a man, whose judgment clear,
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself Life's mad career,
Wild as the wave?
Here pause; and, thro' the starting tear,
Survey this Grave!—

The poor Inhabitant below,
Was quick to learn, and wise to know,
And keenly felt the social glow,
And *fostor-flame*:
But thoughtless follies laid him low—
And stain'd his name!

Reader, attend:—Whether thy soul,
Soars Fancy's flight, beyond the pole;
Or, darkling, grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit;
Know, prudent, cautious, *self controul*,
Is Wisdom's root.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Island—Dr. LLOYD or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favhim with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance same.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, Esq; late of Jamestown, deceased; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforesaid, do hereby call on all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term, or they will be forecloſed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Administrator.*

September 22, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, August 30, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport. August 1, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.——For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

All Persons having any Demands

against the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jamestown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM ANTHONY, Esq; late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

HENRY LAWTON,
JOHN CORY, } *Commissioners.*

Portsmouth, Oct 17, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL DYRE, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Esq; are notified to appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the Second Monday of November next, to appoint Assignees, in order to distribute his Estate among his Creditors; that the Act of the General Assembly of said State, granting to him the said Samuel the Benefit of the Insolvent Act, may be carried into Effect.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor's and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogsheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask; Castile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogshead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joists, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Men's Worsted Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs suitable for the Season—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Irish Linens by the Bale, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, some new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of fresh Raisins, just arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Bass, ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

FRESH RAISINS.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A few Casks of excellent Molasses, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Quarter-Cask,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.
3 Casks of Carolina Indigo, of the first Quality.

He has also at the same Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Island Rum—the best London Porter—Molasses—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Castile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN;—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport. August 22, 1796.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.——For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of OLIVER COOK, late of said Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the first Monday of each Month, for Six Months next after this Date, at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commissioners.*

21st October, A. D. 1796.